

The Tech

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FIVE CENTS

HEW questions MIT hiring practices

By Norman Sandler
and Paul Schindler

HEW, in a report which MIT officials were quick to term outdated, criticized the Institute's seeming lack of good faith in implementing programs to hire more minorities and women for staff and faculty positions.

The report resulted from investigations here carried on by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which ended last September. The investigations are required by law in connection with MIT's role as a federal contractor, and are intended to evaluate MIT's compliance with executive order number 11246 (Non-discrimination under federal contracts).

MIT has never been out of

compliance with federal regulations: all that is required is that the organization have an affirmative action plan, and that it attempt to implement it. MIT has had such a plan since 1969, when a committee headed by Professor Jack Ruina made recommendations to then president Howard Johnson on criteria for such a plan.

HEW was not criticizing MIT for being out of compliance; rather, they were citing the Institute for a certain lack of good faith in implementation of their plans, as well as the exclusion of women from these plans.

In the summary and recommendations section of a letter delivered personally to Dr. Wies-

ner last Friday morning, HEW clarified their suggested changes. These included the formation of an organization to implement and execute all aspects of employment under MIT's affirmative action plans; changes in personnel relations, including the interviewing of terminated employees; provision for a "minority and female application retention system," leading to the development of a skills inventory; a detailed analysis of position descriptions in the DSR staff; development of "new and imaginative" training efforts; identification and analysis of positions at MIT where "the proportion of minorities and/or women is either lesser or greater than their representation in the total work force." The HEW report further stated that any flaws in the work force proportions would require corrective action.

HEW requires MIT to respond to their report and recommendations with an explanation of action taken since the end of the reporting period, or action planned, to alleviate the cited problems. There is no time limit,

although MIT expects to make a preliminary reply within 1-2 weeks, and a full response within two months.

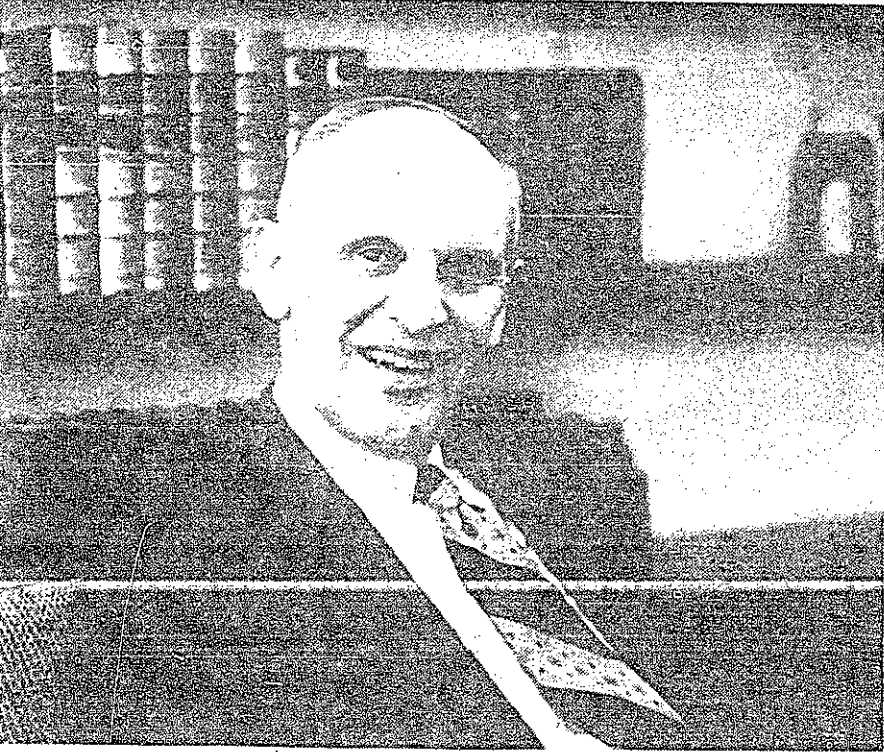
In response to the report, MIT officials expressed the view that although many of the conclusions reached by the HEW review team were valid at the time of the review period, some have been corrected since the end of the review period. For example, in response to the HEW recommendation that an organization be formed to implement the affirmative action program, MIT had already dealt with the problem: Jim Allison has been appointed Assistant to the President for Minority Affairs, and has been provided with staff to assist in monitoring progress.

In addition, administration spokesmen noted that the data upon which HEW based many of its conclusions was both selective and to some extent outdated. Many of the employment figures were for November of 1970 and did not reflect pro-

gress made since then. There was also some HEW confusion over MIT's definition of job titles, and records concerning length of service in specific positions.

Individual departmental plans, also recommended by HEW, are in the process of being organized at this time. At one point, two departments declined to submit acceptable plans; when threatened with a loss of funds for new people, they brought in plans which fit MIT's overall goals.

The HEW report applies only to faculty and staff. Any question about the makeup of MIT's student population would involve another review, examining compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination by an organization which receives federal money. Since Title VI refers only to minorities, and not to women, a finding of non-compliance is unlikely; in any case, an HEW source stated that while MIT could someday be given a "Title VI compliance review," there were no plans for such a review in the near future.



Retiring library head cites budget problems

After 16 years in the office, William Locke retired last month as Director of the MIT Libraries. He stated that the decision was one he had been considering "on and off for about a year," because the job had proven "pleasant, stimulating, and tiring."

Locke has been at MIT since 1945, and was head of the Department of Modern Languages and Foreign Literature and Linguistics just prior to his elevation to the post of Director of Libraries; there was even a five year period during which he held both jobs.

His appointment to the directorship was a little unusual. When he was approached by the dean of the School of Humanities he felt his lack of professional qualifications disqualified him from the job. "Do you use the libraries?" asked the dean. "Sure," Locke replied. "Then you can direct them..." and Locke has ever since.

Locke stated that his biggest accomplishments were twofold: the addition of linguistics and a graduate program during his stint in modern languages, and the expansion and modernization of the entire library system under his directorship. The MIT linguistics program is now among the best in the country, while every library except Hayden has expanded during his tenure.

Rumors that the Alberty report on the MIT Libraries led to his retirement were quickly

quashed. "I was partially responsible for the suggestion to have such a report," Locke stated. He had already made the decision to retire at some point in the near future, and decided that a new man would have a brief "honeymoon" period with his constituency and the administration, which might make implementation of the report recommendations easier.

Locke noted that the last major report, the Sherwood report, is currently ten years old. He felt that the libraries had "out-run" the recommendations made at that time, and that a new study was needed to set up-to-date goals for the library system. Locke also noted that such goals should be set by a common study, representing a wide range of constituencies. He was delighted by the Alberty Committee, which he helped select.

The only regret he expressed was the lack of significant student input into the committee's deliberations. Students who were interested proved difficult to find, and only one undergraduate and one graduate served on the committee.

The Alberty report outlined some major trouble spots in the system, which Locke discussed with *The Tech*. These included the growth of the budget, the storage problem, interlibrary communication, co-operation within the MIT system, and acquisition procedures.

(Please turn to page 9)

Dining, housing costs go up

By Jim Moody

Increased rents and the closing of the McCormick dining hall highlighted the final report of the Rate Review Committee presented to the Dormitory Council last Tuesday.

The Committee, consisting of representatives from housing, dining, the administration, Deans' office and four representatives from Dormcon has been reviewing the question of rate increases for the past three months.

Dining

Because of "historical and structural differences," the

dining system was divided into two parts: the contract houses, serving the undergraduates only at McCormick, Baker, Burton and MacGregor, and the *a la carte* system, serving the remainder of the undergraduates and the MIT community as a whole from Ashdown, the Student Center and Walker. The two parts were evaluated separately.

Contract houses

A year ago, the voluntary commons plan was instituted in the contract houses. According to David Cantley of the Dining Service, 65% of the male students and 50% of the female students

were expected to remain on commons during both the Fall and Spring terms. The projections held true in the fall, with 670 men taking commons in Baker, MacGregor, and Burton, and 115 women taking commons in McCormick. However, the Dining Service was surprised in February, when only 460 men and 60 women signed up.

The Dining Service estimates 460 people will sign up for commons for next fall, with 20% less in the spring, resulting in a deficit of \$67,000 if the commons contract is kept at the same price.

Due to lack of participation at McCormick (only about one-fourth of the residents) and large fixed overhead costs, such as labor, it was decided that it was simply too expensive to operate a dining facility for such a small group. Other alternatives, such as making McCormick a compulsory commons facility, were examined but, according to the report, "It appears that closing the McCormick dining room is the only responsible action."

It was the consensus of the committee that, in funding the rest of the deficit, the commons contract should remain at this year's cost of \$660. It was felt that raising the cost would only force more people off commons. Therefore, the remainder of the costs will be funded through dining hall fees, first instituted last year, where an extra charge for the upkeep of the dining halls is added to a resident's room rate. Other guides to the pricing decision were: "1) McCormick and Burton residents should be charged the same amount since their situations are identical; 2) residents of Baker and MacGregor should be charged more than McCormick and Burton because they have the convenience of dining halls in their houses, and 3) in Baker and MacGregor, the residents on commons should be charged less than those off commons to encourage

(Please turn to page 3)

Admissions readies list of newly-admitted frosh

By Janet Stoltz

On Wednesday, March 22 letters of admission will be sent out to approximately 1660 applicants for the class of 1976. Twenty four hours later, at noon on Thursday, March 23, copies of the Freshman Admitted List will be available for students to examine in the Admissions Office and in each living group.

The list is arranged in Zip Code order, so that students can easily locate admitted applicants who live in their area. The hope of the Admissions staff is that undergraduate and graduate students at MIT will contact the prospective students and extend a warm welcome to them while they are home for vacation.

In addition, ten or more get-togethers for prospective and current students are being planned by the Educational Council (alumni-counselors). A list of these get-togethers, their dates, and their locations, will be attached to the Freshman Admitted List. All students are strongly encouraged to attend these.

The Admissions Office is very concerned with student-applicant contact. Peter H. Richardson, Associate Director of Ad-

missions, explained that this is the best way to give applicants a realistic picture of what attending MIT is like. Many high school students have a stereotyped image of the MIT student; personal contact is one way of dispelling that image. The purpose is not for students to "sell" MIT as such, but to present information and give one's own emotional impression of MIT. In this way, students considering attending MIT will have a more valid basis for decision.

This concern of the Admissions Office was also exhibited in a letter distributed to students on Spring Registration Day. The letter urged MIT students to visit their high schools, chat with students and faculty there, and relay their experiences at MIT.

Richardson said that the expected acceptance rate will be 55 to 60 percent, but that the Admissions Office would be pleased with a much higher rate. Of the 1660 applicants admitted, 160 to 170 will be women. A total of 3257 applications were received from men and 410 from women. All students went through the same selection procedure.

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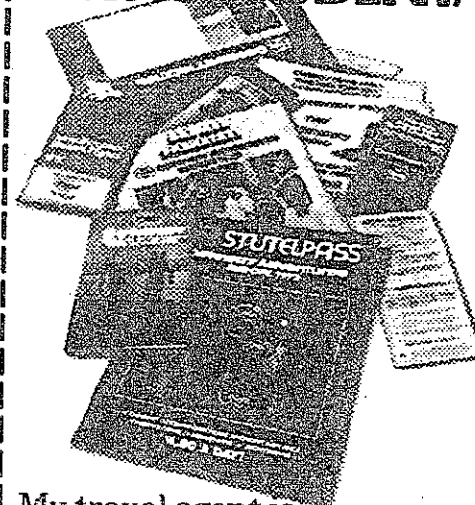
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Rent boost reflects rising housing costs

(Continued from page 1)
participation." These considerations resulted in suggested dining hall fees of \$85 in Baker and MacGregor and \$40 in McCormick and Burton. The fee will be discounted \$30 in Baker and MacGregor for those taking commons.

This means that there will be no change in the fees for Baker and MacGregor. The Burton rate will go up from this year's \$15 to bring it more in line with the fees charged in the other dorms. The McCormick rate will be reduced \$45 to make it the same as that in Burton.

A la carte
The a la carte system must also break even. The Committee

Table 1 Major Expense Increases	
Item	Amount
Heat	\$42,180
Electricity	42,450
Physical Plant	41,200
Major Maintenance	32,500
Burton Mortgage	17,800
Other	28,550
Total	\$204,680

considered such suggestions as closing Ashdown or raising prices. The Committee decided to close the Lobdell dining room on weekends, claiming that this would allow "more efficient scheduling of labor and a reduction in the a la carte deficit with minimal adverse effects on customers." In addition, selective price increases will bring in an estimated \$59,900. Both of these actions will leave a deficit of \$113,200 in fiscal year 1973.

Of this, the Dining Service expects to recover \$51,000 from the vending operation and

of \$20,000 in the repayment of a \$170,000 loan granted by the Institute last year.

The large increase in Physical Plant charges comes from changes in calculating Physical Plant overhead costs. In the past, overhead expenses of the Housing System have been incorporated as part of the overall Physical Plant budget. Recently, government auditors have required MIT to separate those costs and charge them fully to the dormitory system. As a result, this has meant an increase in overhead charges to the dormitories by a factor of four.

The Housing Office attempted to realize some savings. With regard to heat and electricity charges, especially the cost of oil, which has tripled in the past three years, Dickson said that, in his opinion, these have reached the top, and could be expected at least to level off, and perhaps decrease. The Housing Office expects a savings in the cost of administration and management of approximately \$10,000.

With regard to the possibility of reducing services, the Housing Office claims little can be done since they have been reduced so much before. The one exception was McCormick's "free" linen service. Next year this will be eliminated, and linen will be made available to McCormick residents on the same basis as to all other residents.

Also, the Burton dining hall mortgage of \$17,800 will not be charged to the housing system next year but will instead be funded by the Institute. Changes in the elevator maintenance contract will save \$5,000. Finally, the rates for conferences

the various houses." Also, it was suggested that savings, such as reduced utility usage, made by the residents of a particular dorm should benefit them, and not the entire system.

The electricity costs were reduced in those dorms where refrigerator permits are necessary, since part of this fee pays for the electricity.

The desk service charges were

Table 4 Rate Increases (Current Desk Service Levels)					
	Rent	Dining Fee	On Cmns	Off Cmns	TOTAL
Ashdown	79	10	none	89	89
Baker	13	none	none	13	13
Burton	69	25	none	94	94
East Campus	58	10	none	68	68
Senior House	59	10	none	69	69
McCormick	86	(45)	30	71	41
MacGregor	42	none	none	42	42
Average	58	4	3	64	61

The Committee proposed a two-part room charge, composed of "house costs" which are charged directly to the residents of a given house, and "system costs" which are divided equally among all residents. Most expense items have characteristics of both, so the Committee was faced with the job of separating them as accurately as possible.

House costs are those which tend to be most beneficial to the residents of a particular house, are controlled by a house's residents, or reflect a special service to a given house. This group includes heat, water, electricity, and desk service. The residents may set explicitly their desired level of desk service. While the other three may be more subtle, they are consumed, and at least partially controlled by the residents of each house. According to the report, "having

slightly more complicated and were calculated at \$1.95/hour. This charge is based on 38 weeks of normal operation. The beginning and end of the year were not included, because desk

Table 5 Campus Housing Budget - Fiscal 1973 (Consolidated Dormitory System)			
	FY1972 Bdgt	FY1973 Bdgt	Increase
INCOME	\$1,716,810	\$1,883,300	\$166,490
Expenses			
Housekeeping	377,600	401,150	23,550
Student Services	169,400	151,650	-17,750
Plant Opns & Maint	738,840	902,910	164,070
Administration	165,350	137,650	-27,700
Financial Chgs	240,600	240,200	-400
Unbudgeted Expns		23,900	23,900
Repayment to			
Operating Reserve	25,000	25,000	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,716,790	\$1,882,460	\$165,670
PROFIT(LOSS)	\$20	\$840	

hours are set by the house manager.

McCormick posed special problems under this system, because of the small number of residents and unusually large amount of public common area, which MIT probably would not design in a new dorm. Consequently, McCormick might have been facing a rate increase of \$153. It was therefore suggested that 20 more residents be added to the facility next year. In addition, the heat and electricity costs were reduced 20%, based on the net usable area in McCormick compared to that in Burton.

A final adjustment was made to the house costs due to the housemaster-tutor system. Under the old plan, the money from the Dean's office was divided up equally among the houses. Under the new plan, the money will be apportioned by multiplying the total housemaster-tutor income by the ratio "house costs/system costs," and applying this amount to a given house's house costs.

Table 6 Basis for Redistribution of System Costs				
	Initial Occupancy	Useable Area/Res	Qual	Ttl Rtngr
Ashdown	1938 (3)	354 (3)	1	7
Baker	1949 (4)	322 (2)	2	8
Burton	1971 (6)	400 (4)	6	16
East Campus	1928 (2)	341 (3)	2	7
Senior House	1916 (1)	275 (1)	1	3
McCormick	1963 (5)	511 (6)	6	17
MacGregor	1970 (6)	261 (1)	4	11

Thus, the houses that cost the most to house tutors and a housemaster will get the greater share of the money, a more equitable arrangement. See Table Two for a summary of these costs.

According to the report, "In the interest of overall equity, we [the Committee] felt that these system costs should not be allocated to all residents equally. There are clearly differences between houses that are not

adequately reflected in the house cost factor alone." Important factors included age, net usable area per resident, and the quality of the surroundings, this being a subjective judgement.

The rating scheme (see Table Six) clearly divided the dorms into four groups: Senior House; followed by Ashdown, Baker, and East Campus; followed by MacGregor; and with McCormick and Burton as the top group. It was decided to mark the difference in system costs by \$20 for the first two groups and the last two groups, with the difference in the middle being \$40.

Since last Tuesday's Dormcon meeting, however, the figures for two of the dorms, McCormick and MacGregor have changed, due to new calculations for the net usable area/resident. In McCormick, the table figure was arrived at by dividing the area by 219, the current population, instead of next year's 239. This gives a new figure for McCormick

Table 2
Summary of Housing Rate Calculations

House Costs	Ashdown	Baker	Burton	East Campus	Senior House	McCor.	MacG.
Desk Operation	9300	10200	9050	9950	4850	10250	8100
Heat	25600	19250	28350	27650	14800	17950	26400
Water	2950	1800	3350	2900	1450	1050	2100
Electricity	11200	5600	25850	8400	4350	15250	22100
Total	49050	36850	66600	48900	25450	44500	58700
No. of Residents	435	350	344	384	195	239	324
House cost/Resident	113	105	194	127	131	186	181
Housemaster-tutor Adj.	(3)	(6)	(23)	(6)	(9)	(18)	(31)
Adj. House cost/Resident	110	99	171	121	122	168	150
System cost/resident	513	513	573	513	493	573	553
FY1973 Rent	\$623	\$612	\$744	\$634	\$615	\$741	\$703

employee benefits, as is being done this year. The remaining losses in Ashdown and Walker will perhaps be offset by a \$10 increase in dining fees to Ashdown, East Campus, and Senior House residents. The Committee has recommended that the remainder of the loss, chiefly in the Student Center, be funded by the Institute. The only other alternative to this funding is to close one of the dining halls completely.

Housing
Projected increases in room rents will result in increases in room rents throughout the entire dormitory system. In setting rates for next year, the Committee tried to take into account such things as differences in age, quality of surroundings, and utility costs of the different dormitories.

Significant cost increases were found, especially in hard-to-control factors, where previous estimates had been bad (see Table One). The costs of electricity was up, due to higher utility expenses in the newer houses, especially MacGregor and Burton. There has been a rise in the cost of steam used for heating, though according to William Dickson, Director of Physical Plant, this has been partially offset by reducing the pressure. The increase in major maintenance is due to an increase

and the summer session will be increased to \$12/night for a single and \$15/night for a double.

The Housing Office hopes that these actions will result in a savings of \$47,620, or \$19/resident. However, a deficit of \$157,040, or \$64/resident will still remain, which must be covered by increased rates.

Historically, a n across-the-board increase would have been used to fund the deficit. For six or seven years, this has been done. Even though rents may have been equitable at one time, this system has not left them that way, and it was felt that this year it would be desirable to find some alternate rate package. According to the report, the old system "precipitates inequities between

each house pay for its own house costs should provide greater equity since the costs will be paid by those who benefit most from them."

System costs are those that benefit the entire system, reflect an equal level of service to all residents, are based on historical events, or are controlled by someone other than the residents of a given house. These include finance charges, administrative expenses, housekeeping, maintenance, and all expenses not covered by the variable cost system.

The Committee assigned dollar values to the variable costs. Figures for utilities, heat, water and electricity were available from Physical Plant, and were adjusted to fit the academic year.

Table 3 Summary of Housing and Dining Charges (Current Desk Service Levels)						
	Rent	Dining Fee	On Cmns	Off Cmns	TOTAL	
Ashdown	627	45	660	1332	672	
Baker	612	85	630	1327	697	
Burton	744	40	660	1444	784	
East Campus	634	30	660	1324	664	
Senior House	615	30	660	1305	645	
McCormick	741	40	660	1441	781	
MacGregor	703	85	630	1418	788	
Average	665	52	652	1368	717	

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The President: above the law?

By Peter Peckarsky

The results of the 1972 Democratic Presidential primary in Florida are having an effect slightly less, but not much less, than the 1968 New Hampshire primary results. Last time around, a sitting President took one look at the primary results and decided that come the following January, he would do his sitting on the banks of the Pedernales rather than on the banks of the Potomac.

This time, the President was faced with the following figures after the Florida electorate journeyed to the polls: in the Democratic Presidential Primary Alabama Gov. George Wallace (42%), Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey (18%), Washington Senator Henry Jackson (13%), Maine Senator Edmund Muskie (9%), New York City Mayor John Lindsay (7%), South Dakota Senator George McGovern (6%), New York Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm (4%), and 0% for former Minnesota Senator Eugene McCarthy, Arkansas Representative Wilbur Mills, Indiana Senator Vance Hartke, and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty (who has since decided to drop out of the race nationally and run as a favorite son from California).

The vote in a straw ballot on the question: "Do you favor an amendment to the US Constitution that would prohibit forced busing and guarantee the right of each student to attend the public school nearest his home?" was 74% (Yes) to 25% (No).

The returns on a second straw ballot question: "Do you favor providing an equal opportunity for quality education for all children regardless of race, creed, color or place of residence and oppose a return to a dual system of public schools?" were 79% (yes) to 21% (No).

What did the President, albeit a different one, opt to do this time? Admittedly, it was a difficult decision. Richard Nixon was faced with several alternative courses of action. He could have done nothing. He could have presented a true profile in political courage to the nation, provided moral leadership, and fulfilled his sworn oath to preserve and protect the Constitution and faithfully execute the laws of the land. Or he could have chosen a course of political expediency and violated the oath. The President is fond of saying that he must act unpredictably at times in his handling of foreign affairs in order to keep our enemies off guard. In domestic matters of this sort, he is predictable and came through in true form last Thursday night in his address to the nation (which should have been paid for by the Republican National Committee but which was in fact a gift of the networks to his forthcoming Presidential campaign). Yes, when Richard Nixon is faced with a choice between political courage and political expediency, expediency wins hands down every time.

Briefly, on Thursday evening last, the President made a nationwide address in which he advocated an immediate halt to busing for the purposes of racial integration. He stated that "I am directing all agencies and departments of the Federal government at every level to carry out the spirit of this message in all of their actions." In 1970, the President advocated that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare not force compliance in the integration cases of some Southern school systems. His actions at that time were in violation of both Federal law and the rulings of the Supreme Court. His instructions in the

Thursday night message are also in violation of Federal law and various interpretations of that law by the highest court in the land. President Nixon has said that no one, including the President, is above the law. What he means is that no one, including the President, is above the law except when the President is in the mood to violate the law.

Nixon eschewed a Constitutional amendment to stop busing since the process would be too slow. Instead, he proposed legislation which could be enacted quickly. The bill proposed by the White House calls for the expenditure of \$2.5 billion in the next year to improve the education of children from poor families. The President stated: "This proposal [the \$2.5 billion expenditure] deals directly with the problem that has been too often overlooked. We all know that within the central cities of our nation there are schools so inferior that it is hypocrisy even to suggest that the poor children who go there are getting a decent education, let alone an education comparable to that of children who go to school in the suburbs. Even the most extreme proponents of busing admit that it would be years before programs could be set up and financed which would bus a majority of these children out of the central-city areas to better schools in the suburbs. That means that putting primary emphasis on better education inevitably will leave a lost generation of poor children in the central cities doomed to inferior education."

Yet, if it is hypocrisy to suggest that students at central city schools are getting a good education, it is equally hypocritical to suggest that an annual expenditure of \$2.5 billion will radically change the level of educational services in the central cities. This approach also will require years before any noticeable improvement occurs. Furthermore, a majority of the children in this country take a bus to school daily; the President does not oppose this type of busing, he only opposes busing which would provide a good education for underprivileged young people.

The President is advocating a return to "separate-but-equal" educational facilities which were outlawed 18 years ago by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, with Nixon appointees Burger and Blackmun on board, unanimously reaffirmed this position early in Mr. Nixon's Presidential term.

The President is truly leading the nation — leading it backward in time, with respect to race relations, as rapidly as he can run.

In his speech, the President expressed his sympathy for the many who "... have invested their life savings in a home in a neighborhood they chose because it had good schools." He expressed concern for parents who worry about their children's safety and educational progress when the children are sent to a school in a different neighborhood. If a parent's child is sent from a good, clean, safe neighborhood to an inner city school, the parent will properly worry about the conditions which will face his child in the school and about his child's physical safety while in the inner city. This means, in one sense, that children are being used as pawns in a campaign to upgrade conditions in the inner city. Yet the President did not voice his concern about this issue. He has not hesitated to use prisoners-of-war as his rationale for continuing the war in Southeast Asia; he did not hesitate to veto a day care bill which would have provided for the children of working mothers. Apparently, Richard Nixon is perfectly willing to use people as pawns if it will return him to the White House for another term. If there were truly equal educational opportunities across the country, then it should not matter to parents where their children attend school.

A recent ruling in a California court held that school expenditures could no longer be based on a property tax within a single school district, but rather that property tax revenues, if collected, must be apportioned equally throughout the state. If the legitimacy of this ruling is upheld in other states and in the Supreme Court, settling in a particular neighborhood because of its schools will no longer be an option, because the enforcement of this ruling should tend to equalize school quality throughout a given state.

Commentary:

SDS: continue to fight racism

We think Alex Makowski's article, "SDS: A Bankrupt Revolution?" (The Tech, March 17) tries to say the following things to people: 1) Black students took no interest in the Bronfenbrenner confrontation, and that therefore 2) White students should take no interest either, 3) Bronfenbrenner isn't racist, 4) Even if he were, it is slightly ridiculous to connect him to racist practices, 5) SDS is dead (or if not, should be killed).

Perhaps the first clue that Makowski is going to tell lies is that he spends a column and a half rambling about "objectivity." The fact is, a large percentage of black students showed up. We think that there were many more than 40; however, 40 black students is 20% of the black population at MIT. Also, is that all that Makowski has to say about the role that black students played in that confrontation? The mood in the audience began to turn against Bronfenbrenner when one black student asked him why his talk avoided mention of black people, while his article was entirely about black people. Another black student asked what the effect would be on the white student sitting next to him of Bronfenbrenner's statement: "in an integrated classroom... the white companion of the Negro child is exposed to the contagion of disorganized and anti-social behavior." At this point, there was an enthusiastic response from the audience, which had become impatient with Bronfenbrenner's evasiveness.

White students, too, were concerned about the charges of racism. Normally, such a colloquium would have drawn 30 people in the scheduled meeting place — the Bush Room. It is a lie that 600 people showed up to hear "an interesting talk by an interesting man" and wondered "what they could possibly have done to prevent the annoyance caused by a mere few dozen people." People came on the basis of the SDS and UAG publicity — not to hear a lecture on day care, but to find out if Bronfenbrenner was a racist. Bronfenbrenner's arrival was applauded, however as time went on, many members of the audience (not just SDS) demanded answers to questions about his racist article. For example, people wanted to know if he had any statistics about brain damage in blacks, since his article was based on the assumption that brain damage was widespread among blacks. His answer:

"There are statistics about the incidence of damage during pregnancy and birth in terms of external characteristics of the child, which are shown through autopsy often to be associated with brain damage." When asked "how often?" he replied, "It is not possible to know what the damage is from the correlations obtained." Thus people saw that his statement "though the Negro infant is not biologically inferior at the moment of conception, he often becomes so shortly thereafter" was totally unjustified. People responded angrily to Psychology Department Chairman Held when he arbitrarily terminated the question-and-answer period. There were a lot of boos, and about 100 people surged forward to ask more questions. The top administrators surrounded him, and along with the campus cops, quickly escorted him out.

Makowski defends Bronfenbrenner's statement that "white people have made black people inferior to whites" and adds that "decades of oppression have stunted the development of black children." Black people are not inferior — they are oppressed every day of their lives. Even black people with a college education have trouble getting the kinds of jobs that white graduates get. Bronfenbrenner says that rebellion in black school children is a sign that something is wrong with them — "brain damage" or "anti-social behavior." We say rebelliousness against rotten conditions is intelligent behavior.

The theory that black people are inferior, for whatever reason, lays the groundwork for racist oppression, by indirectly condoning, or allowing people to overlook the crimes committed against black people. Professors Shockley and Jensen have been writing widely-publicized articles calling for the sterilization of people on the basis of IQ scores, and stating that black people have lower IQ's than whites. Now, there is a rash of bills before the legislatures of various states calling for forced sterilization of welfare mothers. "Minimal brain damage" or "hyperactivity" is the stated pretext in schools in this country for giving dexedrine or even lobotomies to children for rebellious behavior.

SDS is holding a convention, from March 30 to April 2, in order to build a national movement to fight racism in its many forms, such as that demonstrated by Prof. Bronfenbrenner. If SDS is as

dead as Makowski would have us believe, then the Bronfenbrenner confrontation was an unusually newsworthy last spasm. Newsweek, too, has featured whole articles on our death. It is interesting that Makowski's article came on the same day as MIT's final refusal to give SDS rooms for the convention. This came over two weeks after the Student Center Committee had voted unanimously to give us rooms. The Student Center is supposed to be the administration's big concession to students, to be run exclusively for and by students. This time, however, the administration stepped in — in the name of "academic freedom." This is the same administration that ripped down an SDS banner in 26-100, that asked people personally to withhold questions of Bronfenbrenner, that threatened two members of SDS later that afternoon. This is the same administration that expelled Mike Albert for his role in fighting war research, that fired Valda Maeda after she became active in UAG, that denied tenure to Diane Clemmens, a professor who opposed Professor Rotberg for supporting imperialism. When SDS asked Provost Rosenblith about his denial of rooms, he blew up and threw a notebook at a member of SDS. Previously, Harvard denied us rooms for the convention, unless we quit fighting Professor Herrnstein, who pushes the theory of genetic inferiority of blacks. We intend to continue fighting these guys — the Bronfenbrenner confrontation was just a small step in that direction!

Mike Tanner
Debby Sedgwick
Gene Kroch
for SDS

(As Alex Makowski argued in his column, in reporting an event it is impossible to completely separate the facts from interpretation of those facts. At the request of SDS, we are presenting here their interpretation of last Friday's events, in the belief that our readers have the right to hear different interpretations, and in fact need to hear different interpretations of events in order to fully understand them. Makowski's interpretation, as does SDS', stands on its own merits — the final interpretation we leave to our readers. —Editor)

film

Without Apparent
Motive: a masterpiece

Without Apparent Motive comes to us from France, and proudly bears the subtitles which tell us that this is no cheap film with overdubbed voice-track. This is a real piece of art, goes the implication: but this time it is true. It appears, at first glance, to be another in a long line of single cops versus devious robbers films. But *Motive* stands out as a masterpiece of the genre.

It is inevitable that any crime film that comes out in the next few years will be compared to *The French Connection* (a film which will probably be considered the best of its type for a long time to come). This film stands up to the comparison very well, by using an original mixture of the usual ingredients found in such films. There is no really breathtaking chase sequence, although the film has a couple of good pursuit scenes; the blood, super-realistic by old time standards, is sufficient to make the point without indulging in the gore which so many other directors use in 1970's whodunits.

Phillipe Labro, the director of the film, exercised an extraordinary amount of self-control in *Motive* and the results of this restraint are obvious in every frame of the film. The tension which is so essential to this type of film is built with a subtle touch. The establishing scenes at the start of the film, always confusing in a mystery, are handled much better than usual: so much so that one feels only a twinge of confusion when a jolt is to be expected. And, the gradual approach to the climax, as the audience is forced to shed theory after theory according to the new facts gathered, moves at a pace slow enough to be interesting, but not too fast to be savored.

The film has some irritating factors: the music, used at the introduction of each new day (the film spans four days and the events are presented chronologically) is overdone, screaming DRAMA instead of whispering it. The cinematography and editing are crisp, well done, and mostly predictable. One clever touch is the use of a flashback at the end which shows us that we have seen the murderer once before, in a trivial scene at the start of the film. Another is a sudden cut to the viewpoint of a man about to be killed, as he sees the sun glint off the murder weapon.

The plot of the film is as intriguing as

that of any mystery I have ever seen. The opening scenes introduce us to a detective, a gun slinging touch-guy who "is a real good shot" (a fact which we are reminded of time and again. Are they trying to tell us something?). He (Jean-Louis Trintignant) and his girl friend (Carla Gravina) are just returning from a cruise; they seem to have agreed to disagree when they get to the dock.

There is no time allowed to ponder this relation: the first murder is shown rather swiftly, as a businessman, walking along with his associates, is plugged between the eyes with a silenced telescopic-sight rifle. The detective is called in to investigate.

As his investigation is getting started, another murder is committed: another businessman, killed in the same fashion by the same weapon. The two knew each other, as it turns out. They both use the same man to send their money to Switzerland: (this role played, adequately but seemingly not too well, by Eric Segal, whose picture you really did recognize in the advertisements for this film) an astrologer. The astrologer gets a visit, the detective says "Nice place to get killed," and the third murder is committed.

His girl-friend is implicated by evidence found among the dead men's possessions. He calls her to his apartment and grills her. She walks out, and is shot, before she gives him any really useful information.

By this point, the papers are having a field day, the "ministry" has sent in more police from Paris, and the entire town of Nice (where the film takes place, and which serves as a pleasant backdrop, providing breathtaking scenery to bridge scenes together) is filled with dread. All eyes are turned to the single detective who can solve the case.

He of course does, with meticulous attention to detail, finally put all of the pieces together, in addition to stumbling into some lucky breaks. The audience catches on before the detective does, but the plot is sculpted just carefully enough that you cannot be sure until the very moment when the villain pulls the rifle out and aims it.

Dominique Sanda, who played a lead role in another recent critical success, *Garden of the Finzi-Continis*, is used to good effect here as a supporting character. The killer turns in a good performance too.

I don't like mysteries, and don't care for subtitled films. This movie was both, and I heartily recommend it. *At the Cheri*.

~~~~~P.E. Schindler, Jr.~~~~~

## music

A dedication, tasteless  
advertisements, and  
a beautiful record

*Eat a Peach* — The Allman Brothers Band (Capricorn)

Inside the album jacket, it says "Dedicated to a Brother."

On the ad you hear on your radio, the young lady gurgles that the Allman Brothers had a really good time putting this album together. Oh yeah? Duane Allman's untimely death right in the middle of everything was a barrel of laughs for the band, right? Tasteless radio spots aside, *Eat a Peach* is a stunning, beautiful record that will evoke a lot of good vibes on warm Spring, 1972 evenings, but that will also remind the listener of one thing: there ain't gonna be any more. Duane died. We never pay much attention to the fine print when we sign up to a gig on the 3rd planet, but it reads the same way for all of us. It's the way things must go.

Three of the four sides of *Eat a Peach* feature Duane Allman. Sides two and four consist of a jam built around Donovan's "First There is a Mountain," recorded live at the Fillmore East. Needless to say, the various musical tangents the boys fly off on are held together by the magnificent guitar play between Duane and Dicky Betts, the twin leads bouncing and careening off the rhythm section and each other, a truly exceptional exhibition of improvisation at its best. The third side, however, is even better, opening

with two more Fillmore cuts, Sonny Boy Williamson's "One Way Out" and "Trouble No More." They are typical of the finest hours of Allman brand blues. Listen to Duane's slide guitar workout on "Only Way Out." There haven't been many that rank with him. Two other cuts on the side stand out: "Little Martha" a short but sweet acoustic duet by Dicky and Duane, and "Blue Sky," a country-derivative rocker penned and sung by Betts with sparkling harmonies courtesy of brother Gregg and a solid jam in the middle.

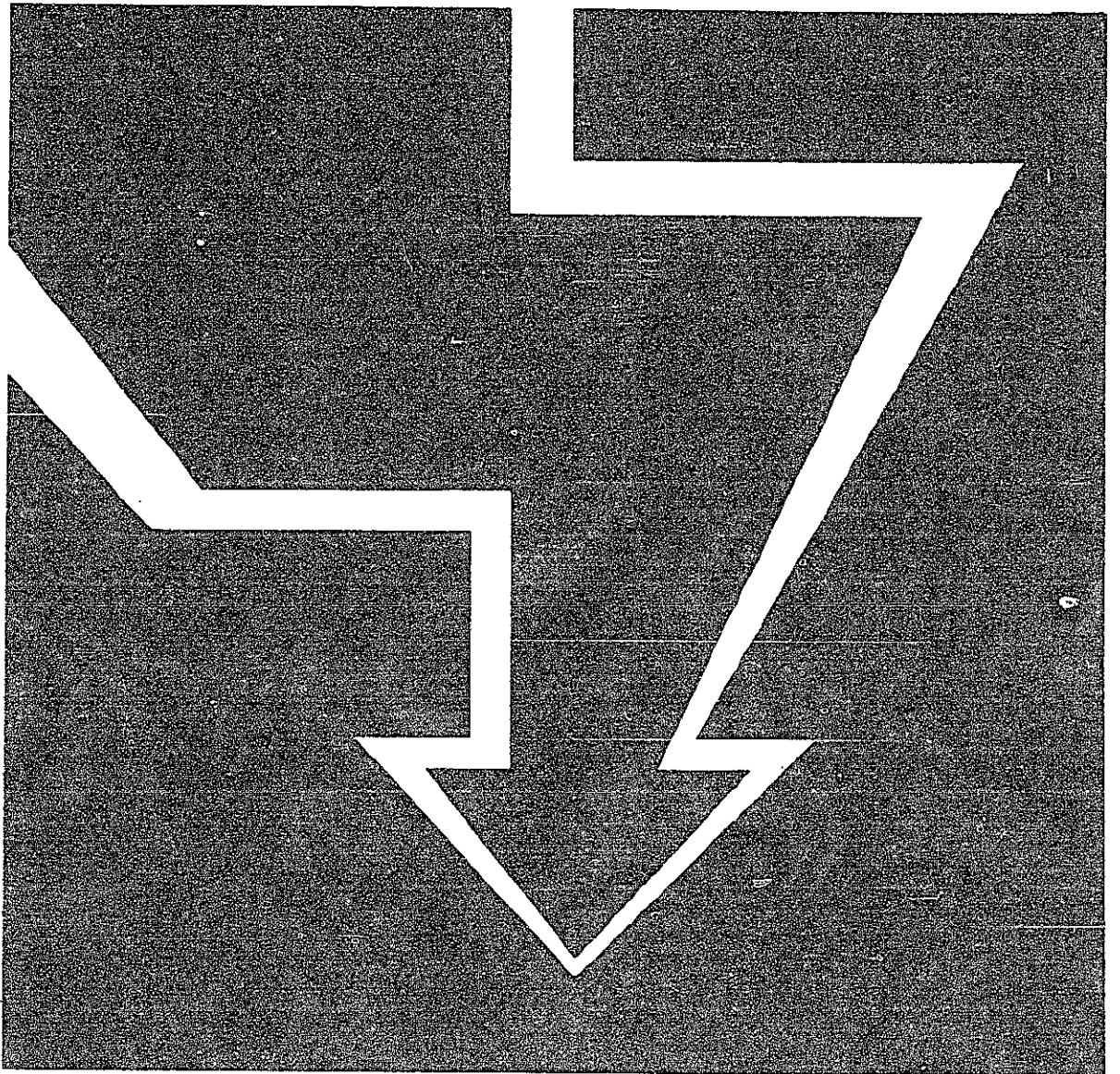
Which brings us to side one, the hardest to evaluate. This is new studio stuff, recorded after Duane's death, with Dicky Betts taking over solitary lead chores. I guess one could say, just as the Baltimore Orioles are gonna take the AL pennant without the services of superstar Frank Robinson, the Allmans are gonna be doing OK with Dicky at the helm. They proved that when they packed the Music Hall last December, although none would deny that Duane was sorely missed. Two of the three tunes on the first side, as a friend of mine pointed out, have some of the flavor of Derek and the Dominoes. "Les Brers in A Minor," however, misses the mark a bit: a three-part instrumental which neither sustains interest nor hangs together very well. A rare case of Allman reach exceeding Allman grasp.

The two-sided jam ends with Duane introducing the Band, finishing with "... I'm Duane Allman. Thank you!"

Thank you, Duane. And the rest of you Allman brothers dudes: here, have another peach. You've earned it.

~~~~~Mark Astolfi~~~~~

ARTS



books

Energy Technology
to the Year 2000

(Ed. note: This is the first of two parts. Part I appeared in last Tuesday's Arts section.)

Having considered the constraints on our energy use, we can proceed with an evaluation of the many possible sources. This is the most common context for a discussion of the energy question — an evaluation of the current ability and future potential of various forms of energy technology. And the unfortunate conclusion is that such a systematic evaluation is far from conception, let alone completion. This is one of the points Professor Rose developed in his mobile view of energy (mentioned earlier) to illustrate. Of all the levels of the energy technology hierarchy, only pressure and boiling water reactors and liquid metal breeder reactors have had sufficient assessment. At this time there does not seem to be available at all the necessary overview of the technology side of the energy crisis.

The *Technology Review* series did not ignore the need for an overview completely: the final article is a rather complete overview of the energy technology developments. Such a single article, though, is not really an adequate substitute for a more balanced presentation of the alternatives within the symposium itself.

To meet the energy demands of the future, there must either be a major breakthrough in the technology for using fossil fuels, particularly coal, rapid developments in nuclear technology, or both. As noted earlier, thermodynamic laws place certain constraints on the amount of a fuel's latent energy that can be tapped for usable energy. For fossil fuels an efficiency peak of 40% was reached decades ago, with minor improvements over the intervening years. There are on the drawing boards or in small research models schemes for raising this value to 55% or 60% — their development on a commercial scale could both increase our resources and help alleviate the problem of "heat pollution," the discharge of waste heat into the environment. As for nuclear efforts, it seems certain that nuclear energy will make up an increasingly larger part of our energy supply. Most of the important technical problems have been solved, and a number of reactors are already in service. Although not yet measured accurately, the world's supply of uranium reserves seems suffi-

cient for thousands of years, provided technological advancement in "breeder" reactors (reactors that generate fuel as they run) continue and the nuclear waste disposal problem is solved. Fusion reactors are the more exotic possibilities, but operation in the near future would be possible only with a geometric increase in fusion technology!

A proper technological evaluation of these alternatives would necessarily involve three key issues — economy, safety, and pollution. These are the factors, other than available resources and technology, that will determine which technology is appropriate to meeting specific needs. All of them, of course, are difficult to evaluate, particularly since many of the results will only be apparent once full-size, commercial units are built. Already, however, some general statements are possible.

A key factor in the introduction of nuclear electricity is the capital cost involved in constructing the plant. Because the techniques involved are so new it is difficult to determine the eventual costs for a completed unit, particularly since a continuously evolving technology may force the incorporation during construction of features unforeseen during the design stages. Computing eventual costs for fusion plants is impossible.

Pollution for both fossil and nuclear plants is a bit easier to reckon with. Apart from radiation hazards more appropriately considered as a safety issue, operation of nuclear plants involves only heat pollution, something straightforward to deal with. Fossil plants also generate their share of heat, but their combustion also involves the creation of a number of noxious and harmful gases. A number of schemes are currently being tested — *Energy* devotes two articles to this problem — but the economics involved with producing clean enough fossil fuel energy have not been determined.

The third criterion, safety, is probably a major barrier to the incorporation of more nuclear plants in this country. There is more heat to dispose from current nuclear plants than from fossil fuel plants of a corresponding size, but this is balanced by the latter's other pollution problems. People will not accept, however, what is often described as a baby nuclear bomb in their back yards. Opposition centers on this point, in spite of the fact that safety has received much more attention in nuclear plants than in fossil plants (though one must recognize that a nuclear plant catastrophe would be much more severe than a fossil station crisis). Nuclear engineers are confident

Continued on page 7

music

Real Wack & Woll

Hot Wacks — The Wackers (Elektra)

I think it's justified to call The Wackers' *Hot Wacks* album a bona fide sleeper, because in the first place who has ever heard of these guys, even though this is already their second LP and most groups don't last that long; and in the second place, *Hot Wacks* is one hell of an album, in some ways far superior to anything released so far this year. By anybody.

The Wackers hail from Northern California, Eureka and Arcata to be exact. And they prove once again the maxim that the line between rock parodies and the things they poke fun at is indeed a thin one. In fact, the satire often succeeds

where the thing it satirizes fails. Alice Cooper is the perfect example, blending rock clichés into overwhelmingly fresh, funny electronic fireworks. The Wackers dedicate their new album to George, Paul, and John, as well they should for what Alice and his crew are to the rave-up groups (Steppenwolf, Yardbirds, etc.), the Wackers are to the latter-day Beatles (from *Magical Mystery Tour* on). Their songs employ countless little fab four ripoffs, like the melody from "Dear Prudence," a hunk out of "Martha My Dear," screams lifted from "Bulldog," a thinly-disguised Harrison "Badge" guitar riff, etc. In fact, most of the second side is one continuous song, *a la Abbey Road*, continuously shifting gears from slow songs to medium songs to raging rockers and psychedelic fantasies and back again. Although at times blatant enough, these borrowed Beatle licks don't dominate the music, but are there to that Mike, Randy, Bob, Kootch and Ernie were obviously weaned on the Beatles and still like the Beatles a lot.

The album opens with a fine, fine Mike-Nesmith-type country cooker ending with a crashing chord resembling the one at the end of "She Loves You" (in concert, the Wackers do nearly perfect copies of old Beatle material). Then comes "We Can Be," a hypnotic rocker built on various themes from the White Album. A truly beautiful version of John-yoko's "Oh My Love" comes next, complete with koto. The mandatory Chuck Berry tune which follows, "Wait and See," is probably the most original twist on an old theme that I've heard in a long time.

The final song on the first side is a hilarious CSN&Y pastiche which starts with an imitation Graham Nash moaning plaintively (how else do people moan, anyhow?) while someone else sings another melody in syrupy pseudo-French. The song teeters between becoming a Zappaesque mid-sixties trip and a Humble Pie white-out, somehow managing to stay on the track, sustained by harmonies so real you'll be digging out your *Deja Vu* to compare.

The second side begins with "Breathe Easy," reminiscent of "Martha My Dear" with a Jamaican touch. To give you an idea of the delightful nerve of the Wackers, at one point they fill an empty space in the song with some one taking in a lungful (as Alice does on "Ballad of Dwight Frye," following the line, "See my lovely mind explode, blown up in my face," with a real explosion). Such *chutzpah*. But it works. The next six songs are all blended together; in fact, it's hard, at times, to tell just which song you're listening to. Quality ranges from brilliant to fair, with enough variety to please just about everybody.

I don't want you to think that *Hot Wacks* is merely a collection of clever satires like the Mother's first album. On the contrary, the synthesis works on many levels: as mind-joggling nostalgia of everyone's fave-rave mop-tops, as a further statement on the state of rock and Alice-Cooperism, and finally, as out-and-out thigh-slappin', white-hot, "Friday-night-don't-be-late-for-your-date" good music. Rock and roll, I think they call it.

Mark Astolfi

Leo Kottke, virtuoso

Greenhouse — Leo Kottke (Capitol)

Leo Kottke has gradually been advancing out of the depths of obscurity over the past years. After lurking on such labels as Oblivion (whose records tended to literally fall apart after a while), Takoma, and Symposium, he was finally signed to Capitol, after which he put out *Mudlark*. Kottke ranks along with John Fahey and, on bottleneck, Ry Cooder in the upper echelon of acoustic guitarists, and up to his first Capitol album had always played solo, with only his voice and guitar wending their way from the speakers. But with *Mudlark*, he changed over to play with a band, with people like Larry Taylor (ex- of Canned Heat) and John Mayall and Ken Buttery (drummer on Neil Young's latest *Harvest*).

Kottke had always been the more interesting of the pair (with Fahey) by the addition of vocals, however weak, to break the sameness of solo guitar. A band served this purpose as well, and made the record the best to date, even if bordering on commercializing a rather esoteric style.

Possibly, Kottke found the new form unappealing, as with his latest record *Greenhouse* he returns to the old solo form, even dabbling in a bit of electric work. His vocals have improved, but have been relegated to the background, as the majority of the cuts are instrumental. While the actual playing is up to Kottke's usual superb level, at times he even fails to sustain the interest he could with a band. If solo guitar, and excellent solo guitar, at that, is what you enjoy, fine *Greenhouse* is for you. But if you find Fahey's ramblings sonambulant, wait for Leo Kottke to do more work with a band, or pick up *Mudlark*, and unfortunately leave his virtuosity on *Greenhouse* unheard.

Neal Vitale

The old solo syndrome

Oh How We Danced — Jim Capaldi (Island)

These days, it seems that everybody and his grandmother is releasing what's come to be known as a "solo album" (including Julio "Spoons" Lishky, former road manager for the Strawberry Alarm Clock) and seldom do these outings compare favorably with the parent group's recent recordings (despite what ad-writers and liner-note-men would have us believe). Jim of Traffic Capaldi's *Oh How We Danced* is, unfortunately, no exception. There is a phrase that I think applies well; "flashes of brilliance." In this case, two songs out of eight: .250 (in other words, if this were a baseball team, Jim would be sittin' on the bench, especially if that was his fielding average)! Coincidentally, the 2 exceptional songs are the first two on the first side; presumably they figured that by the third cut friends would drop by or the kid would start bawling or you'd be too wrecked to hear, or something. "Eve" is a jumpy, humable tune with a fine perpetual riff fadeout by the Muscle Shoals Horns, followed by "Big Thirst," a rich-textured panoramic

Continued on page 8

local

Undergrad writing prizes

In an effort to encourage more entries and distribute more prizes, the Humanities department has made several changes in the format of undergraduate writing prizes. Categories have been made less restrictive than in previous years, and prizes have been scaled first, second, etc., to provide larger first prizes. Formerly the prizes in each category were equal.

The Ellen King Prize for Freshman writing, formerly an essay competition, has been thrown open to writing in all categories. First prize is \$100; second, \$50.

The Robert A. Boit Writing Prizes have been similarly widened. Under the new rules, journalistic pieces and essays, as well as "imaginative" (fiction) writing, may be submitted. The seven prizes range from \$30 for fourth to \$125 for first prize.

The Boit Manuscript prize remains as a competition among works of "substantial" (50 typewritten pages or more, roughly) length, completed or in progress, with no restriction as to type. Plays, novels, and long essays can be entered in this category. The award has been raised to \$200.

For writers, the most important benefit of winning a writing awards many not be the prize money, but the opportunity for exposure to publishers. The judging committee will include editors from publishing houses as well as members of the Humanities faculty, and every entry for the Boit Manuscript Prize will be read by an editor. Last year's reader was Ms. Daphne Ehrlich of Houghton-Mifflin, and the manuscript prize winner, David Rothenberg, has since received "encouragement" from publishers.

Some of last year's winning entries were published at MIT (e.g., in *Thursday's* "White Heat") and attempts are being made at similar publication this year. As in years past, the Humanities Department will sponsor a luncheon for winners, judges, and MIT literati.

Deadline for entries is April 13, 1972. Potential entrants are urged to pick up a copy of the rules in 14N-409 as soon as possible.

film

Winter Comes Early, without the Bruins

Winter Comes Early, starring Derek Sanderson and the Boston Bruins! At least, that's what the ads for this highly-commercial, second-rate sports film proclaim. In truth, the Bruins, and Sanderson, play a minor, virtually unimportant role — so, for all you Bruins fans who are hoping to see two hours of your favorite team — wait until CBS broadcasts the Stanley Cup.

The plot is basically boy-meets-girl, with the balance of the movie concerned with their ensuing problems. Billy Duke, a hot-shot Junior A star meets Shari Nelson, a budding rock singer who's into the whole love-peace-pot-happiness trip (and just happens to be young, sweet, wholesome, clean-cut and very attractive). If this sounds like a contradiction in terms, it's intentional — most of the film is based upon the "willing suspension of disbelief."

Without further questioning, we see Billy turn into an NHL star, fall in love with Shari, fall into consequent disfavor with team management, and ask Shari to marry him. There is, of course, a trick ending; it'd be unfair to disclose this, though. The sole point of the film seems to be the conflict between the violent

nature of professional hockey and the peaceful, anti-establishment people of the "now" generation.

Within the limited scope of these roles, the lead actors do a good job. The principals, Trudy Young and Art Hindle, are worth watching, and should be interesting in their future, more plausible parts. George Armstrong, long-time NHL all-star, does a good job in a supporting role. These acting performances do not, however, save the film.

A clever device incorporated in this film is the use of hockey scenes filmed in each of the 10 NHL cities, and corresponding footage of the stars from each team. This apparently will be used as an advertising gimmick, as is being done in Boston. Actually, the only team which has significant time is Toronto, the team which Duke plays for.

Some of the hockey action is quite good, and Hindle appears to be a reasonably good skater — at least, he plays much more capably than George Plimpton played football in *Paper Lion*. The close-up action shots are better than most of the pictures television is able to capture, so if you're a genuine hockey freak you may decide that the banality of the rest of the film is tolerable. Otherwise, there is no excuse for sitting through this movie; you can stay home and watch re-runs of *Peyton Place* with equal productivity. *At the Cheri complex*.

Martin R. Benjamin

THE MIT LECTURE SERIES ON WORLD PEACE

Everett Hagen
Economic Development

with a response by
Dennis Meadows

8 PM * Thursday * Little Theatre * Admission Free

Interested students may have refreshments with Dr. Hagen at 4PM in McCormick Lounge.

LECTURE BROADCAST LIVE ON WTBS

HARVARD SQ.

864-4580 Thru Tues. KING LEAR
Paul Scofield 1:15 - 5:20 - 9:30 IF
Malcolm McDowell 3:30 - 7:40

BRATTLE SQ.

876-4226 Thru Tues. Roberto Rossellini's THE RISE OF LOUIS XIV
5:30 - 10:00 & Luchino Visconti's LA TERRA TREMA 7:15 Weekend
Matinees 2:45

CENTRAL 1

864-0426 59th Week DeBoca's THE KING OF HEARTS 6:30 - 9:45 Weekend Matinees 3:10 & GIVE HER THE MOON 8:15 Weekend
Matinees 4:55

CENTRAL 2

864-0426 Thru Tues. Boston Premiere RAMPARTS OF CLAY 6:30 - 9:35 & GIMME SHELTER The Rolling Stones 8:00 Weekend
Matinees 4:55

Tuesday, March 21, 1972
5:15 pm, Lecture Hall 9-150

Technology and Culture Seminar

OR. IECTIVITY

in the Sciences

and the Humanities

Professor Alvin C. Kibel
Literature, MIT Humanities Department

books

ENERGY, from page 5

that their plants are as safe as any large hydroelectric dam, but the public still harbors an irrational fear of nuclear plants.

Discussing the economy, safety, pollution trio shifts the focus of an energy discussion from purely technical concerns to socio-technical ones. We move to an area where the important issues, already in the technology sphere somewhat hazy, become even less clearly defined. Safety, for example, can be measured to a certain reliability in technical terms, but an important factor is public reaction. And if the public is truly frightened, 99.99% assurances may be not good enough. Similarly, if you are a nuclear plant operator forced to concede that your plant does leak radiation into the atmosphere, it may do you no good at all to point out that the amounts are an insignificant fraction of natural background radiation — the public is already

alarmed.

These issues are often lumped together under the general heading of political concerns, and that title introduces another set of important considerations. For example, the power supply in this country is regulated by a host of federal, state, and local agencies. Confronting any utilities concern expanding their facilities to meet a rising demand is a myriad tangle of statutes and court rulings, and the problem is particularly acute for the new nuclear technology.

This is not the only treatment of socio-technical issues included in *Energy*, but the book's presentation suffers from its limitation of contributions to pieces from technical people. Rather than limiting discussion of these concerns to science or engineering professors, the editors might have solicited a work from a noted politician well-versed in the social and technical aspects of the energy issues.

Indeed, the editors should have in-

cluded a piece on the other half of Rose's mobile, societal issues. The energy revolution in this country and throughout the world has been intimately bound up with social revolutions, and separating the two completely is a somewhat illogical way to view the subject. It would be difficult, for example to talk of damping down the energy demand both here and abroad when some developing nations view our recent concern with the environment as a way of shutting them out from participation in the global industrialization pattern.

For example, *Energy* offers an article from a transportation professor discussing and comparing the energy needs of various forms of transportation. Apart from some mild surprises (the most efficient from or motorized transportation for people is VW microbus carrying a moderate load of seven passengers), the piece raises a discussion of what sort of changes in society would be necessary to make the most

efficient use of energy in transportation. Similarly, their are crucial sociological issues involved in whether living patterns could ever lead to a more efficient use of space heating energy, or whether the public would accept a slowdown of their economy's growth to curb some of the energy supply problems. The technical people writing for this symposium made certain assumptions about the growth in energy demand over the next few decades that could be better discussed by an expert in the social field.

Within the limitations its editors chose, *Energy Technology to the Year 2000* is a valuable work. For its few shortcomings, it does provide a current look at a number of important technology issues. Hopefully, future editors that attempt such a project will strive for a bit more balance both among the technological issues involved and between the twin spheres of technology and society.

~~~~~ Alex Makowski ~~~~



# one week special



First Complete Recording  
**Bellini: IL PIRATA**  
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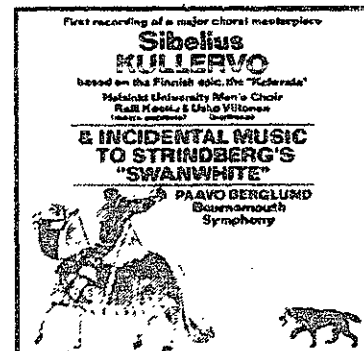
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## music

RECORDS, from page 6

ballad (co-penned by Dave Mason) with nice backing vocals and string arrangement. From there, things fall apart in short order. And it's not the fault of Jim's sidemen, who include the likes of Dave Mason, Roger Hawkins (an able drummer), Barry Beckett (an excellent pianist), Paul Kossoff (an even better guitarist) and, on a couple of tracks, the entirety of Traffic. Jim is unable, apparently, to come up with very interesting musical ideas, settling for lackluster melodies and limp, trite lyrics, like: "Love is the highest high you can reach" or "open your heart so I can be part of all you feel as you are me and me is you." Sheesh. Haven't we got enough of that around already? Even Al Jolson's prehistoric rebound sound "Anniversary Waltz" (for some reason renamed "Anniversary Song") fails. A lot of talent goin' to waste on mediocre material. It's the old solo album syndrome: even a little help from his friends can't save Mr. Capaldi.

Mark Astolfi

**Mark-Almond: no rocker**

*Mark-Almond II* — Mark-Almond (Blue Thumb)

Way back in the days of the *Turning Point* album by John Mayall, Jon Mark was with that percussionless band, playing "finger-style" guitar, and Johnny Al-

mond was in there on assorted wild instruments. Along with Mayall and bassist Steve Thompson, they put out some of the best and most distinctive music any band of Mayall's has put out (along with the old Bluesbreakers featuring Eric Clapton). The *Turning Point* was a really nice jazz record, a marked contrast with the previous blues discs.

Eventually Mark and Almond split and joined up with Tommy Eyre on keyboards and bassist Roger Sutton, to form a band, similarly *sans* drummer, and put out *Mark-Almond*. Their first album was hauntingly beautiful in spots, generally low-key but ranging to up-tempo, yet also at times quite dull and just eh...

Dannie Richmond was added shortly thereafter, one of the foremost jazz drummers, to fill in the gaps. Clearly he was not needed everywhere, and the group exercised an intelligence rarely seen nowadays, and used him only where called for. So Mark-Almond filled out the sound in places, while retaining their competent, clean style.

*Mark-Almond II* is structured in two pieces, each comprising one side — the first being "The Sausalito Bay Suite;" the other, "Journey through New England." The album is much smoother than the first, and is a truly beautiful work; kind of a delicate, fragile weaving of crystalline tones and lacy textures; Eyre's electric and grand piano work, as well as Almond

on all saxes and flutes, are the high points of the very soothing, mellow sound. The record is definitely not a rocker; no attempt to even hint at such is made other than in slightest passing. What it is, is a fine jazz, jazz-rock by a group of excellent instrumentalists. Even Mark's sometimes overly "breathy" vocals are more than compensated for by the excellent music.

Neal Vitale

**Headkeeper: flash of ennui**

*Headkeeper* — Dave Mason (Blue Thumb)

This is the record that has caused unmitigated furore and grief between Mr. Mason and his label, Blue Thumb. Mason has charged that the tapes for *Headkeeper* are of poor quality, poorly mixed, and as such, should never have been released, and since they were, damaged his career gravely. Blue Thumb has parried with claims of Mason's stealing from them, and contract-breaking. The status of the two is unclear, but Mason is touring, urging audiences to *not* buy the record, and he vows never to record again for Blue Thumb; they in turn, may take legal action against Mason.

Whatever, it seems that supposedly poor mixing should not have been quite the issue it was, as the sound seems to be technically clear and excellent. The whole second side, recorded live at the Troubador and the crux of the battle, sounds

exceptionally clean for a concert taping. What should have dictated the release of *Headkeeper* is the musical quality of its contents. Apparently, this was not the case.

Of the album's new material, only "A Heartache, A Shadow, A Lifetime" approaches some of Mason's previous work, whether in Traffic or solo. The rest are sort of vacuous; very nice music, but nothing to them.

The live side is in the same vein as much live Traffic, parts of *Last Exit* and *Welcome to the Canteen* and their gig such as the one last January in the Orpheum. The musicianship is very tight and accurate, but it never builds any sense or drama or excitement. It is the tension and buildup that is so essential to much of rock, and the lack of which being what makes the live recordings fall flat. The vocals are particularly bored sounding, making the originals sound better without exception. "Pearly Queen" is speeded up, and Mason's original ripping solo is replaced by a lackluster one; the drumming on "Feelin' Alright" is terribly reminiscent of Grand Funk's debauchery of the tune.

*Headkeeper* may be the last bit of recorded Dave Mason available to the public for quite awhile, possibly a number of years. It's a shame he has to go out in such a flash of ennui.

Neal Vitale

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# Locke cites soaring costs

(Continued from page 1)

"A lot of the budget increase has come from two sources: an increase in system size, and the process of 'catching up' in terms of quality," Locke said. The funding of the libraries had not been sufficient before he became director, so part of the budget rise went into building them up: the amount has increased from \$330,000 in 1956 to \$2 million in 1971, not including the Engineering Library (\$2.5 million including it). In that same period, Dewey has become four times larger, Rotch has added a floor, and the Student Center and Lindgren Libraries have been opened. Comparisons of quality, as opposed to quantity, are difficult to make, but most observers concede an increase in the quality of the system.

Costs in the system are skyrocketing, with materials going up much more quickly than salaries. Books are going up in price 10% per year, journals 15% and serials 23%; this accounts for 28% of the budget. 70% of the budget is salaries, but these have been going up more slowly in the library system than among faculty. Locke noted that the Alberty report had been inaccurate in this respect.

Locke's other criticism was the failure by the committee to account for new libraries in comparing budget figures. If such allowance is made, the budget has not grown much faster than that of the rest of the Institute.

The question of storage is a difficult one: the entire on-campus system is running short of space, with books being piled on the floor in the Rotch Li-

brary for example. Some books are already being stored off-campus, and more may have to follow them. Locke finds this a disturbing trend.

"It's hardest on areas like humanities, political science, and the history of art, that require a substantially greater number of books than do engineering subjects. If they ask for an off-campus book, the wait can be as long as a half day. This is simply not the kind of service a good university provides."

There are some efforts being made to clear some space out, but the decision to throw out books is not only difficult to make, but costly to implement. "It costs as much as \$5 to remove the book from the shelf, get the cards out of the catalogues all over campus, and then actually dispose of it; it only costs us 20 cents per year to keep it. But when we have ten copies of a 1920 textbook, the decision to throw nine away is an easy one. Decisions about some of the novels we bought in the 20's and 30's are another matter. We have a space problem, no doubt about it."

It is his intent to work on this kind of problem after his retirement. To computerize such information is currently prohibitively expensive, but he has publicly predicted that, if costs continue to fall in the future as they have in the past, some kind of joint catalogue system might be possible within five to ten years.

The question of co-operation within MIT libraries, pointed up by the Alberty report, came as a surprise to Locke, who said he

knew of no major problems in the area. "The only example I can think of is the case of a faculty member being asked that a certain book be stocked in a certain library. Howard Johnson told us not to refuse any such requests. The Alberty Committee may have laid the groundwork for a change in that policy." There is hope that this might lead to a reduction of duplication, without ever causing the refusal of a reasonable request.

The question of control of library acquisitions is a very complicated one, and Locke offered no simple solutions. He did say that it is imperative that written guidelines be laid down to prevent every library on campus from becoming a major general library; such a phenomenon would be completely unsupportable, yet it is the current tendency.

At this time, "acquisition policy is all loopholes, and almost no rules. But a policy of strict rules and no loopholes would be overly restrictive and difficult to administer. We need some kind of middle ground," according to Locke.

The library has two Associate Directors and two Assistant Directors, all of whom are potential candidates for the post of Director. In addition, recommendations are being accepted from anyone in the MIT community. The determination of a successor will be made by Provost Walter Rosenblith, who will take his recommendation to the Academic Council for final approval. Locke noted that the effective date of the resignation is June 30th, and that the administration seems intent on accepting that.

# Cambridge investigates more taxes on MIT

By Bert Halstead

The Cambridge City Council has ordered an investigation into the possibility of collecting new taxes from Harvard and MIT.

At the meeting on Monday, March 6, an order was proposed by Councilor Alfred Vellucci to take a survey of "personal property used or owned by members of the faculty and staff of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a view towards levying the personal property tax provided for in Chapter 59 of the General Laws," and requiring "the Solicitor to determine whether certain intangibles owned by the universities are subject to taxation under Chapter 62 of the General Laws." The order was passed without a dissenting vote.

According to a source in the City Clerk's office, the Solicitor has rendered his opinion as re-

quested by the second half of the order. The opinion will be presented at the next City Council meeting. Its essence is that the city is not empowered to collect a tax under Chapter 62, that function being reserved to the state.

Neither the status of the survey called for in the order nor the nature of the personal property which might be taxable under Chapter 59 were clear at this writing. Speculation among City Hall sources was that only private furnishings or other private property of the faculty and staff members in question would be taxable. One would suppose that what Vellucci had in mind was the more esoteric and expensive laboratory equipment, which would not be taxable under this interpretation unless it was somebody's personal property.

# Student groups begin Kaleidoscope plans

By Chris Kenrick

Plans are now underway for this year's Kaleidoscope to be held May 12 on Kresge Plaza.

Demonstrations by the Unicycle Club, high speed photography, folk dancers, square dancers, Tech Show, The Tech, LSC, and other MIT organizations will be featured. There will be several Wellesley demonstrations as well as one from Wheelock College.

The purpose of Kaleidoscope is to provide an afternoon of free entertainment, according to Kaleidoscope performance coordinator Cheryl Reilly: "We

had one last year and it was a huge success," she stated.

An outdoor Commons dinner will be served, and all other Commons dining halls will be closed that night.

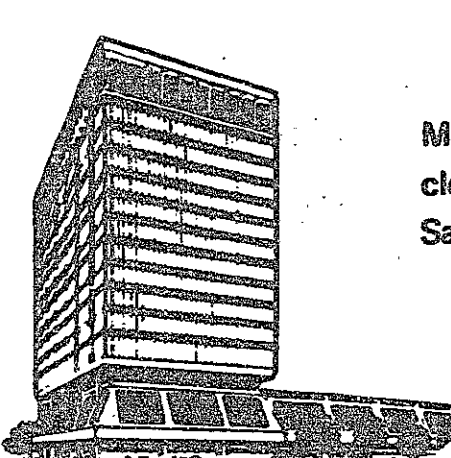
During the afternoon demonstrations will be featured on two large stages — one beside Kresge and the other beside the Student Center. After dark, most activities will move into the Student Center.

Last year's Kaleidoscope featured five rock bands which played outside Kresge until 1 am; there will possibly be something similar this year, Reilly said.

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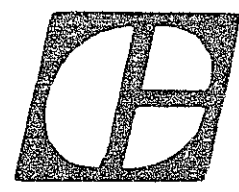
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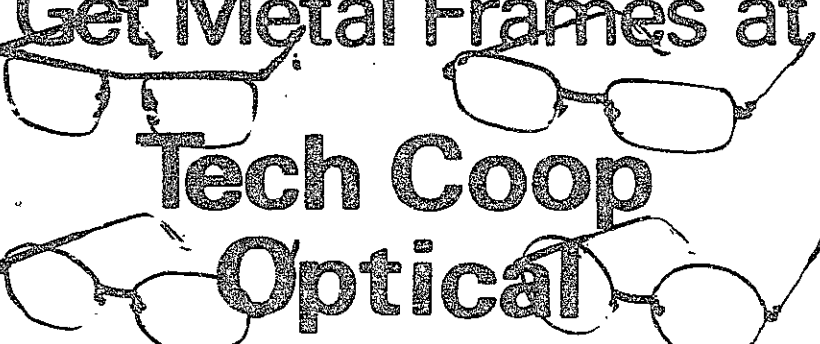
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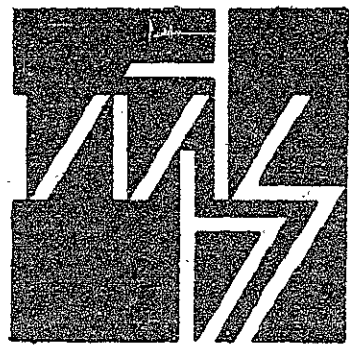
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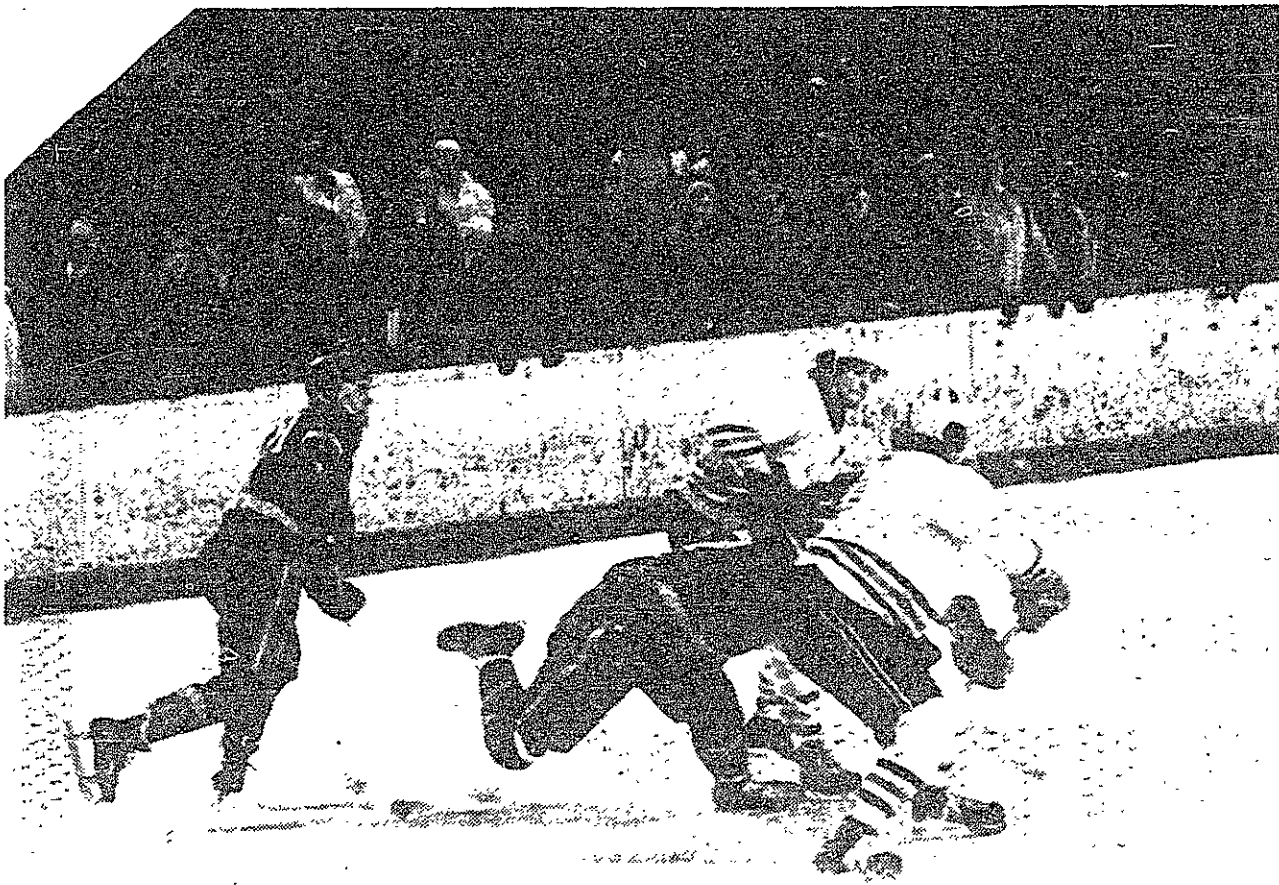
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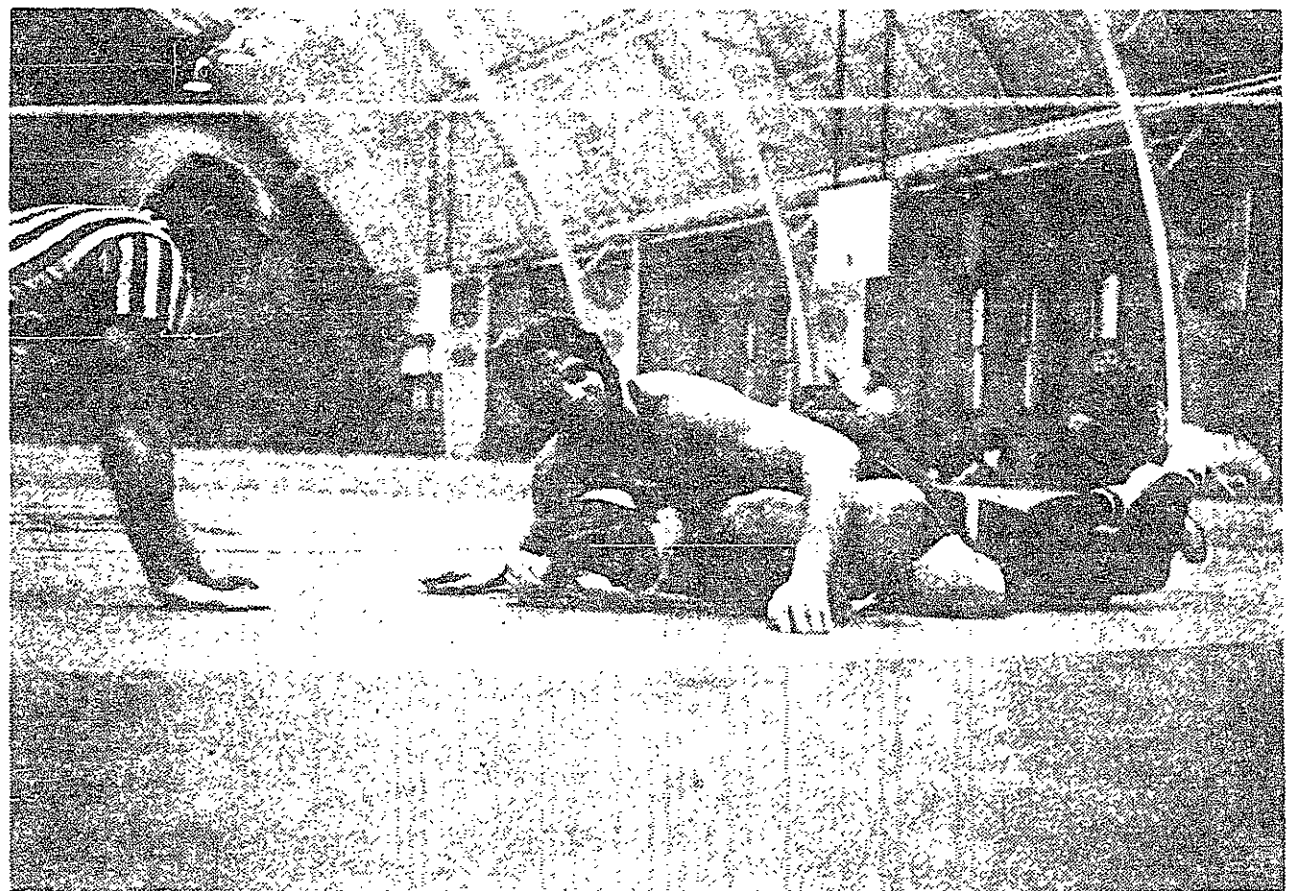
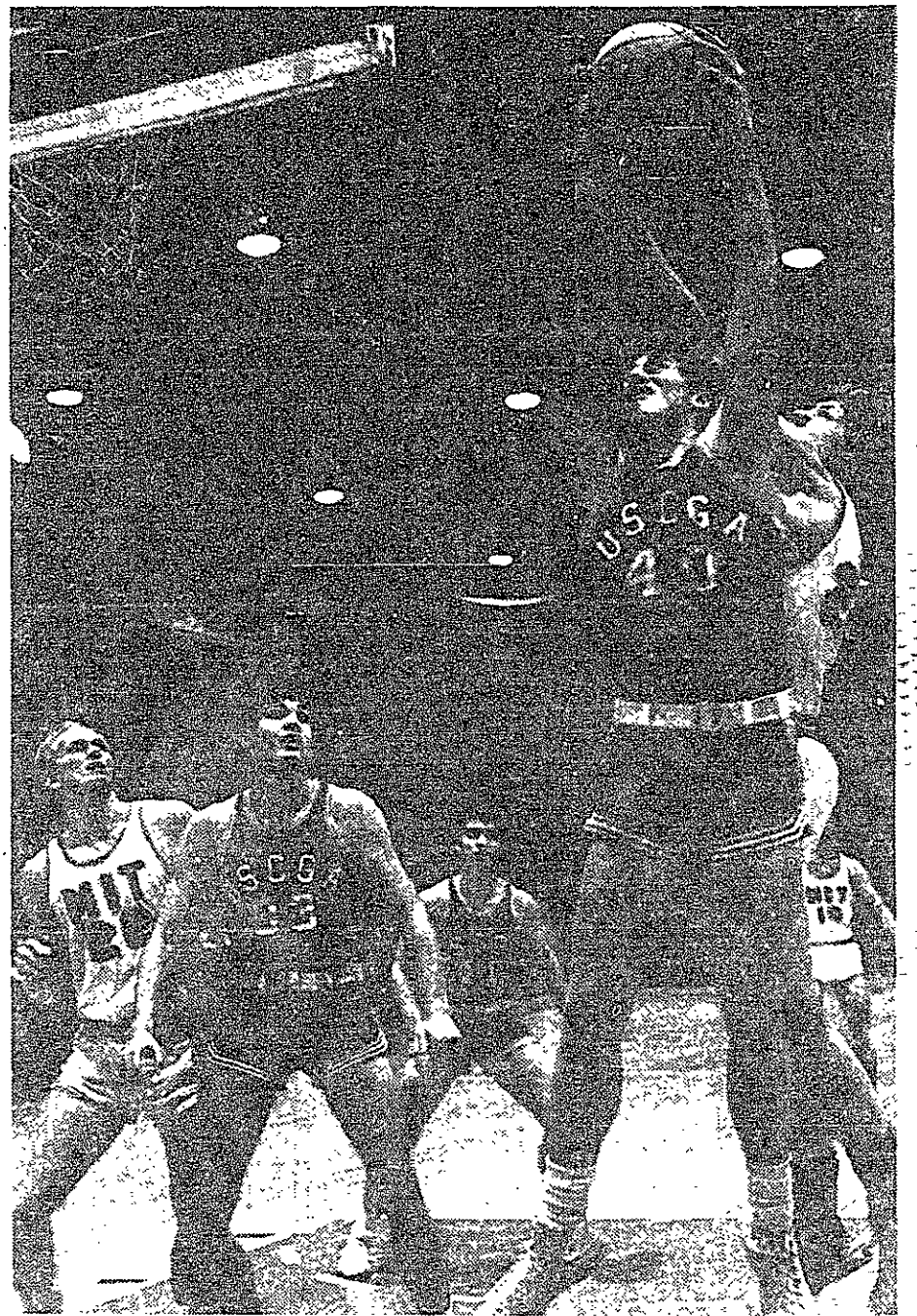


# Winter sports



Winter is the most active sports season of the year at MIT, and as such combines many themes. (From above, clockwise:) The brutality of hockey: two UConn players crush Bob Hunter '73 between them. Rebounds is the name of the game in basketball, and fighting for them was the major chore of Bill Godfrey '72 and Jerry Hudson '73. Paul Mitchell '72 marks the individual combat characteristic of wrestling, as he effectively controls the man beneath him. Precision is the byword of pistol squad members Ted Ruegsegger '72, Bob Gibson '72, John Stetkar '73 and John Good '72. Teamwork is evidenced in the mile relay by Richard Hester '75 and George Chiesa '74. Finally, no team would be a team without a coach. One of MIT's best and most successful is pistol coach Tom McLennan.

*Photos by Dave Tenenbaum, Neal Richtand and Brad Billedeaux*





## EC, PDT lead pack in IM kegler tourney

East Campus and Phi Delta Theta are the reigning powers in IM bowling at the end of four weeks of competition. This year's experiment of divisional play appears to be working smoothly as the race is tight in both divisions.

The divisional idea, conceived by manager Bob Orloff '73, was to promote greater competition in the five-week qualifying rounds by allowing head-to-head bowling only between similar-sized living groups. This year, there are two divisions, the "Greek" for fraternities, and the "Dorm" for larger organizations like dormitories, BSU, departmental teams, etc.

The top eight teams from each division go into a double elimination tournament, after spring break. The plan seems to be quite fair, since as of the third week, the top sixteen

teams are evenly divided, eight in each division, with such close competition that only one team has won all nine of its games.

The undefeated team is Phi Delta Theta 'A', leading the Greek Division with 4948 pins, almost 200 ahead of second place Phi Mu Delta 'A'. The Phi Delt team of Ran Mayer '72, Orloff, and Scott Berdell 'G has been the leading fraternity team for the past three years.

East Campus 'A', consisting of Jeff Lagarias 'G, Gary Montress 'G and Jon Wolf 'G leads the Dorm League with 5425 pins. This total surpasses second place BSU by 230. The EC bowlers had their perennial spot as IM champs taken last year by Bexley, and are pushing hard for a return. Lagarias' 634 series is the top set so far, with BSU 'B's Bill Black '74 throwing 252 for high game.

## SPORTS

### Winks squad England bound

By Fred Shapiro

The MIT tiddlywinks team is going to England. The dream of every American winker since the game was first brought over here a decade ago became a reality this March 6 when Finboard, in a magnificent display of generosity and altruism, appropriated the necessary funds to send eight of MIT's finest potters and squoppers across the ocean to challenge the Southampton University team for the world championship.

The MIT team, which recently won the North American championship, will consist of captain Tim Schiller '72, J. Christ '73, Bill Renke '73, Jim Marlin '73, Minnesota Moishes '72, Pete Copper '75, Craig Schweinhart '73, and Dave Lockwood '74. Southampton is the holder of both the Marchant Trophy, emblematic of the English championship, and the

Prince Philip Silver Wink Trophy, symbolic of supremacy throughout the British Isles.

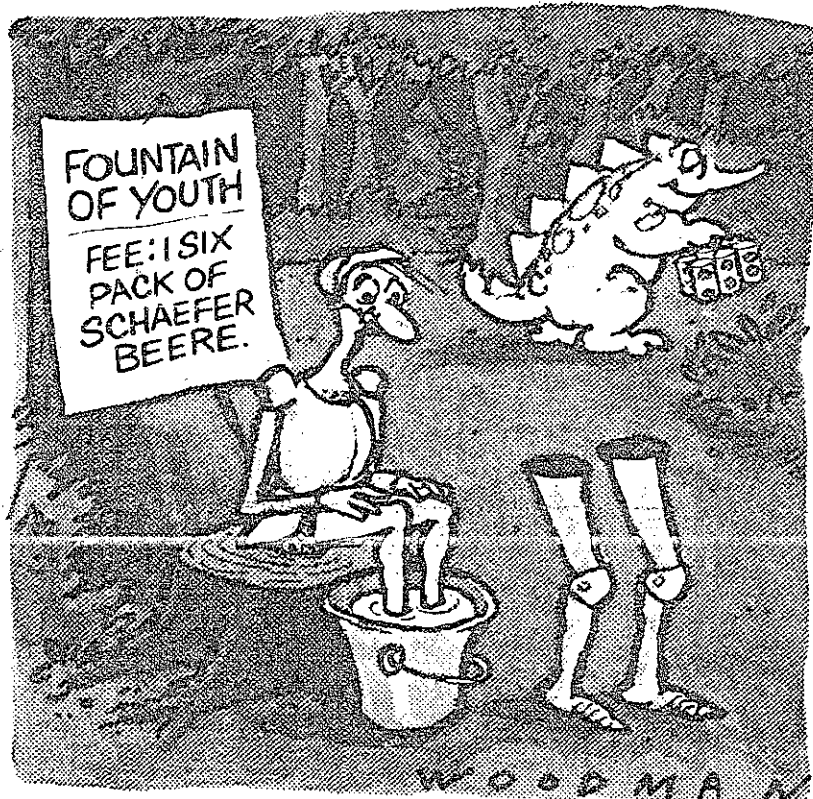
The team will leave on the evening of March 24 and will return April 3. They will tour England, Scotland, and Wales, playing such teams as Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the euphoniously-named Aberystwyth College before the climactic match against Southampton on April 1. A match may also be arranged against an English All-Star team.

The tour should engender huge amounts of publicity for the game, which, albeit more widely played in England than in the States, is still not exactly on the level of soccer, rugby, or cricket. The BBC is expected to provide extensive coverage. Supervising the entire operation will be the legendary Alan Dean ("The Supreme Dean"), head of the English Tiddlywinks Associ-

ation, English singles champion, and captain of the Southampton team.

There has been little previous contact between the two winking nations, so it is difficult to predict the outcome of the matches. The British have played the game for a longer period of time and have a greater depth of team and players, but the feeling among the Americans is that their best players are better than the best Britons. MIT winker Marlin, while visiting England over IAP, played three games against Dean and won two of them. An additional basis of comparison is furnished by Phil Villar, a former English singles champion who moved to the United States. While Villar is among the best players in North America, there are a half-dozen or so natives who are better. Hopefully the New World will prove to be the master of yet another of our motherland's inventions.

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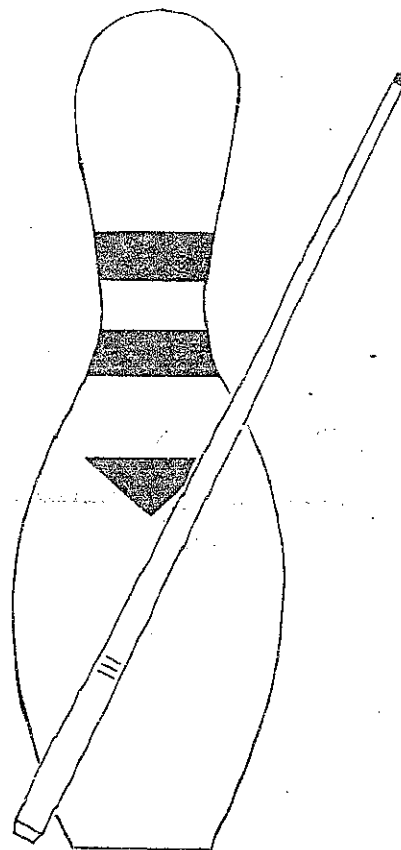
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